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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTI-NENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. \* \* The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. " " The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain." -London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.' "-Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."-Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."-Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."-Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."-James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."-Benjamin Harrison. "This is not the time to weigh in an apothe-

cary's scale the services or the rewards of the

men who saved the Nation."-Benjamin Har-"Against whom is it that the Republican

party has been unable to protect your race?"

Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters. Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but thank God I have never been a Republican. -Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibi

tion Candidate for Vice-president. "We don't want any Republicans in our country."-Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is be cause he did not serve long enough, and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities. -C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the de-

"With Prisident Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is,"-Glasgow Herald,

pendent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"The only time England can use an Irish man is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."-London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiter-'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States."-London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indian apolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."-Benjamin

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion "-President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."-London

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."-W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."-Mr. Bynum. at Alanta.

OUR belligerent President was not as mad as he pretended to be. No man goes fishing in his war-paint.

THE President baited his book with retaliation, set it for gudgeons, and then went off to angle for trout.

THE President ought to take some better security for his \$10,000 than the promise of the Democratic managers that he shall be reelected. He will need that money after next March to set himself up in business at another stand.

No DEMOCRATIC paper has attempted a defense of Mr. Thurman's shameless garbling and misrepresentation of John Quincy Adams on the tariff question. A common crossgoads demagogue should be ashamed of such a trick.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, addressing a Democratic audience in Chicago, said: "How does the tariff benefit the workingmen? We have had the tariff for more than twenty years, and how many workingmen live in the palaces we read about?" A large number of the selves fully felt. Yet, in the face of these

prosperous and wealthy manufacturers of today were working at day's wages twenty-five or thirty years ago. Some of them live in fine houses, and very many in comfortable homes. The ranks of capitalists are constantly recruited from the ranks of workingmen. In no other country in the world is this as true as in the United States, and never was it so true as under a protective tariff. Mr. Mills is an ignoramus or a demagogue, or most likely both.

MR. BYNUM AND LABORING MEN.

Mr. Bynum poses as "the laboring man's friend" much as Senator Voorhees does the soldier's friend. One claim is as well founded as the other, and both begin and end in demagogism. When Mr. Bynum ran for Congress he made a special appeal for the votes of laboring men, and received a considerable number, because they believed he stood for their interests and correctly represented their cause. In his speech in the House in support of the Mills bill, delivered April 25 1888, Mr. Bynum said:

"Labor is as much a commodity, selling in the market, as the materials to be worked up. If labor is a commodity, selling in the market, its price is regulated solely by supply and

Again, on page 8, he says:

"American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand."

These expressions are insulting and untrue They treat labor as a mere merchantable commodity and the laborer himself as chattel. Now, the one thing the laboring man fights for is the question of his wages. He insists that he is entitled to as much right to determine the amount of his wages as his employer is. He denies that his wages are governed by the law of supply and demand. He insists that he is worth a certain sum to himself, to his family and to his employer, and that he should receive this amount, whether times are good or bad, and whether the supply is great or small; and who will say he is not right? For this principle of de termining and maintaining this question of wages, he organizes and he strikes. The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carrol D. Wright, in his third annual report, issued last Decem ber, on page 17, shows that in 1886 strikes occurred in 22,304 manufacturing establishments in this country, and that the cause in 13,595 of them was the question of wages. the Commissioner had carried his investigation further in these 13,595 cases, it would have been shown that the strikes only occurred where the employer insisted that the wages of the men employed in his factory were subject to the law of supply and demand and were to be fixed by him, irrespective of any one's opinions. On the contrary, strikes seldom occur where the question of wager i made a matter of mutual agreement and understanding between the employer and employe, because in that case employers generally accede to reasonable demands.

Mr. Bynum announces to every wage-worker in Indianapolis and the Seventh congressional district that his wages "is as much a commodity, selling in the market as the materials to be worked up." This is the position which this so-called friend of the laboring man takes in a set speech, carefully prepared and delivered in Congress. We venture the assertion that there is not a laboring man employed in any of our leading manufacturing establishments who will say that the amount of his wages is fixed by any such heartless rule as Mr. Bynum here states. We further assert that there is not an organization of laboring men in this city that would permit such a rule to be applied in fixing the scale of wages of its members in any manufacturing establishment in this city. Mr Bynum's opinion outrages the laboring man's rights. It is only another convincing reason that no free-trader is the true friend of the wage-worker. The position of the Republican party is to protect American labor, to maintain the high standard of wages, and not to suffer it to be broken down. In other words, to protect the American laborer in all his

Mr. Bynum further says: "American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand. This is another of the absurd statements fur nished us by free-traders. Mr. Bynum would have us believe that the wage-worker of Ir dianapolis is a miserable, degraded, half starved individual, without money or credit and supported four months in the year by hi wife taking in washing. He would have u believe that our laboring men were being systematically robbed by the rich manufacturer, and that their only hope is in the adoption of

his free-trade ideas. In the March (1888) Consular Report No 91, page 651, Mr. James Henry Smith, commercial agent of the government, thus de scribes the condition of the workingmen of Germany:

"The wages of the working people remain about the same; it fact, they are so low they could not well be much lower. As it is, the laboring population of the empire have a constant battle to wage against want and misery. Hardly any man of family is able to earn enough to support his family in the simplest manner without being aided by his wife in some way. They eat the plainest food, and dwell in forbidding-looking, overcrowded tenements. Meats in some parts of the empire is a luxury obtained but once or twice a week. Long hours of labor, scanty fare, and poo compensation is the rule among them. Black bread and potatoes make up the chief diet of many of them. They cannot live with any decency on the wages they get."

On page 653 he says: "The great mass of workingmen, it may

be said, make from \$2 to \$6 a week. The average is 600 marks (\$142) a year."

Also on page 656: "In view of this slight disproportion be-tween the wages of the industrious worker and the amount required to provide for a pauper, the American people are not far from right in denominating the labor of Europe 'pauper labor.' I cannot understand for the life of me how the great mass of the people of Germany live on the small wages and salaries they get. Ordinary food is not as abundant, and is dearer in some respects here than in the United States. The poor man in Germany does not begin to have the bill of fare that the American of a similar station in life

Yet the condition of workingmen in Germany has improved since the adoption of a protective tariff in 1879, and is continuing to improve, though slowly. It will take time for the benefits of protection to make them-

facts, our free-trade Congressman stands upon the floor of Congress and says "American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand." Can anything be further from the truth?

If the workingmen vote for Mr. Bynum. and allow him to force upon this country his free-trade policy, it will not be long until we can truthfully apply this statement to their condition. Under free trade their wages "will be a commodity selling in the market as the materials to be worked up." Mr. Bynum is a false friend of the laboring man.

THE following elegant extract is from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"Joe Blackburn took Senator Hale, of Maine, by the back of the neck and the slack of the pantaloons yesterday and dusted the floor of the Senate chamber with him. Of course it will be understood that all this was within parliamentary bounds and that the shaking was done in an oratorical contest, which so paralyzed Senator Hale that our Kentucky Senator did all the talking."

The reference is to Senator Blackburn's attempt to reply to a speech of Senator Hale's on the President's sham civil-service reform policy, in which the Kentucky Senator charged Senator Hale with raising "a mudslinging committee" and "starting out to find this administration responsible for inconsistencies in the execution of the greatest and grandest political abortion in his (Blackburn's) judgment that ever afflicted or cursed a people in the shape of a civil-service law." He referred to Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, as "a tramp," and made other reck less assertions "upon his responsibility as a Senator and a man." It was this that excited the Courier-Journal's eulogy. It is a kind of statesmanship that "Joe" Blackburn is very strong in. The C .- J. forget to mention, however, that Senator Hale answered his tirade in a few brief remarks that left very little of

A MAN is not necessarily an object of contempt and execration because he happens to be born outside of the United States. He may be a very respectable person even if born in Italy. For the information of the Journal we will mention the fact that this country was discovered by an Italian named Christopher Columbus, and that reputable historians say that he was quite a decent man. There was a fellow called Rienzi, who was born in Italy, and made quite a reputation as an Italian. Some Americans admired him so much that they put his speeches in our shool readers, and the children actually read the words of this "dago" to this day. - Sentinel.

Possibly this is smart, but it is not to the point. The present question is not whether Italy ever produced any great or good men, but whether the importation of Italian contract labor into Indianapolis in violation of law and of the rights of home labor can be defended; and, further, whether the naturalization of these aliens by dozens and scores, with a view to voting them before they obtain a residence, can be justified. Let the Sentinel address itself to these points. Do you approve the importation of contract foreign laborers to do work that could and would be done by home labor? Do you justify the naturalization of these droves of Italians? Yes

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S few remarks, made at Richmond, concerning Mr. Cleveland's age tem of civil-service reform deserve repetition. Of the President's appointments, Mr. Foraker said:

"He has appointed to office 137 men who have been indicted and convicted of crime. Two of them were murderers, five of them were duelists, seven of them were forgers, three of them were rioters, a number of them were keepers of houses of ill-fame, a number of them had committed frauds on the revenue service, a number of them had been guilty of petty larceny, one of them had been in the work-house for stealing a dog, a number of them had been convicted of robbing mails and postoffices, and one of them was appointed to take charge of a postoflice while yet in jail for having robbed it. Almost every crime known to the law is named in the list of crimes committed by these appointees."

This speech was made a week ago and widely published, but no comments on this portion of it have yet been made by those eminent editors who supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago because of his reform promises, and are supporting him now apparently because he has not kept the promises.

OVER \$100,000 has been contributed to the Democratic campaign fund by the President and other prominent Democrats, and Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, has, it is said, been chosen by the committee to superintend the distribution of funds for the South. If this is so, it means that the money is to be used to influence the election in this State by colonizing voters in southern Indiana. The Democrats have no occasion to us a dollar of money in the South. The tall about Mr. Watterson superintending the dis tribution of funds for that section is all bosh No funds will be distributed there. Th South is solid and safe without the use of money. But Indiana is not, and we have reason to believe from other information that the Democrats are preparing to invade the State from the South. Our friends along the border must be on the alert.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of ves-

"The Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, was in the city yesterday, on his way home from the New York Chautauqua, where he lectured on last Sunday, and, being asked whether he had heard any news of a political nature ization while in Western New York, he admitted that jury. he had, and it was very significant. The Republicans claim, with absolute confidence, a gain of 500 to the county in western New York for Harrison, over the Blaine vote, and 2,000 gain in Buffalo."

Buffalo, it will be remembered, was th former residence of G. Cleveland, present incumbrance of the presidency. The city and county went against him in 1884, but will give a much larger majority against him this

THE rumor that the Sentinel had passed into the hands of the third-party Prohibitionists is not confirmed. It is understood that the report had its origin in the fact that the Democratic managers are finding the thirdparty campaiga expenses heavier than expected, and are casting about for relief. It is believed, however, that they will retain the Sentinel in their own hands, for the present,

THE San Francisco Chronicle says the Democrats of the coast do not like the St Louis platform because of its failure to take any positive stand against the Chinese and its

mild declaration that the matter was settled by the treaty made with China by Bayard and Cleveland; whereas this treaty, as they all know, settles it by making the opportunities for the Chinese to enter the United States about tenfold better than they are at present. Wise Democratic organs dropped the Chinese question in haste, some time ago, when they saw that it was likely to burn their own fingers; only the foolish newspapers not in the confidence of the party managers continue to refer to it.

AN Indianapolis correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal gives a glowing account of Democratic prospects in this State. Among the hopeful features of the situation, from a Democratic stand-point, he says "the Prohibition movement ranks first in numbers and importance." Its strength is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 votes, of which he says the "pale-faced young gentleman who officiates as secretary" informs him that "eighty per cent. of the recruits will come from the Republicans." We call attention to these expressions, not because of their value, but to show how harmoniously the third-party Prohibitionists and the Democracy are working together in this State.

SPEAKING of the alleged hatred of the Democratic party for monopolies-a subject, by the way, on which the organs of that party have touched lightly since Coal Baron Scott and others of his kind became the President's chief advisers-speaking of this antipathy to capitalists who oppress the people, Secretary of the Navy Whitney and Oliver Payne, both of the Standard Oil Company, have each contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Senater Payne has not yet been heard from, but his contribution will doubtless go to swell the sum which, according to Democratic representations, is to help "down" monopolies.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND finds it an "interesting and consoling" reflection "that in the midst of political turmoil, in the feverish anxiety of the marts of trade and in the rush and hurry of financial operations, our agriculturists pursue the even tenor of their way at all times." These noble sentiments, which, by the way, suggest the beautiful literary style and poetic thought of Mr. Bill Nye, deserve to be framed and hung by admiring friends in juxtaposition with that other original utterance made some time since, and which assures the public that "the soil remains in its place."

THE President's agility in flopping from one side to another of the fisheries question suggests his fitness for a part in those pleasing household entertainments which consist i dramatic representations of the characters in juvenile literature. In the role of:

"Jack be nimble; Jack be quick; Jack jump over the candle stick," Mr Cleveland would undoubtedly make

THE New York Republican platform de clares that "in view of recent revelations, showing the abuse of our naturalization and immigration laws, we desire and urge a thorough revision of said laws, in order that our country and fellow-citizens may be protected from the pauper and criminal classes of other countries." This is right, America must be protected against the pauper and criminal classes of other countries, as well as against the products of pauper labor.

GENERAL BUTLER will make a few remarks on political topics in Boston to-morrow evening. He announces that he will neither advocate nor oppose the election of any particular candidate; but as one of the subjects advertised for discussion is the tariff, and as Benjamin is known to favor the protective system, it will not be really necessary for him to name the candidate he favors. Everyone will know that the letters of his spell Harrison.

THE trouncings recently administered to Mr. Bynum in the House and the repeated exposures of his prevarications have left him in bad shape. It was like him to charge Republicans with changing the record, and then slip around and change the report of his own speech. A dispatch says that "when Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, got through with him he looked very sheepish." He probably looked more like a dog caught killing sheep.

CHAIRMAN BRICE is said to have expressed a fear that a public knowledge of the fact that Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 to his party's campaign fund will cause him to be regarded as a "boodle" candidate. Well. isn't he a boodle candidate? The number of monopolists, "railroad kings" and "coal barons" among his chief supporters indicates that much without his contribution.

THE Journal is the only paper in the city that has said a word against the outrage or home labor by the illegal importation of unnaturalized Italians. It is entirely consistent for the organs of free trade in the products of pauper labor to favor the importation of pauper labor itself. Their wholesale naturalization for voting purposes adds insult to in-THE persons who have been expecting Sec-

retary Bayard to hand in his resignation or account of the snub administered to him by President Cleveland in that fisheries message are likely to be disappointed. The Secretary is evidently not sensitive, and doesn't mind a slap of that kind. AFTER the experience of one of their num-

ber. Knox county farmers would probably prefer to take their chances with the White Caps rather than with the Governor and hi staff. The White Caps have never been known to rob a watermelon patch.

PERHAPS that \$10,000 was a contingent fee, so to speak—the money not to be paid over until the goods are delivered in the shape of a certificate of re-election. In that event Mr Cleveland will not be out of pocket when November comes.

THE valor of the commander-in-chief of the Indiana militia has never been tested in actual service against the enemies of

State since his appointment by Governor Grav, but it is understood that in the raid on farmer Setzer's watermelon patch he occupied a position well to the front.

HON. WILL CUMBACK is very felicitous in his utterances concerning General Harrison. He tells a Chautauqua interviewer that "the harder the character of the Republican presidential candidate is rubbed the more it

The annual session of the "National Council of the Daughters of Liberty," which was held in Pennsylvania this week, was called to order and presided over by a man. The Daughters of Liberty seem not to have reached that degree of enfranchisement from male domination which it is the ambition of most advanced sisterhoods to

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the Cobden Club? Where can I obtain a copy of the Mills bill KEMPTON, Ind.

The Cobden Club is an organization of British noblemen and members of Parliament formed a number of years ago for the purpose of promoting and extending free trade. It has a number of American members, including Speaker Carlisle and other prominent Democrats. You can probably obtain a copy of the Mills bill by writing to your member of Congress.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

AT Springfield, Ill., thirty-eight Irish voters, formerly Democrats, appeared in a body and joined the Irish-American Tariff Association. EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER LAWRENCE G GOULDING, an influential Irishman of New York, has declared in favor of the Republican

BALTIMORE American: Somebody gravely asserts that Iowa is in doubt. Probably. She doesn't know whether to make the majority 50,-000 or 60,000.

A NUMBER of protection Democrats, headed by ex-Congressman James O'Brien have passed resolutions at Saratoga denouncing the administration's tariff position.

THE every-day clothing of the men, women, boys and girls employed in the watch factory is better than the Sunday attire of the new-comers from the old world .-- Waterbury (Conn.) Repub-MR LOVE, who was nominated by the na-

tional woman's suffrage convention on the national ticket as the running mate of Belva Lockwood, has sent his declination of the honor, and Belva will have to make the race alone. ELEVEN Democrats sat on the plazza at Congress Hall yesterday morning, chatting about

the political situation. Nine out of the eleven declared point blank their intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. The other two were noncommittal. - Saratogian, Aug. 20. THE big Harrison and Morton ball is to be rolled into this city some time next month, and its advent here will be the occasion of a grand rally of the Republicans. The ball will then

continue its journey through West Virginia and

Ohio, and wind up at Gen. Harrison's home in

Indianapolis. -- Washington Post. THE United States is the most important and the best of markets of the world. If we abandon our protective policy in order to compete with England for the control of the markets of the world, the first and hardest competition we will have will be for the control of the finest market in the world, and that is our own.-Louisville Commercial.

My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in civil-service until you adopt the oneterm principle in reference to the presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the government to procure his re-nomination and secure his re-election.—From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.

GROVER has gone a-fishing again, and he will go a-crawfishing, as Foraker says, when he gets home. He feels safe in the Blue Ridge mountsins, and can take a little recreation and live on a liquid form of food and fish fresh from the limpid streams. The object is to strengthen the brain, so as to produce that letter of acceptance. Grover will accept; no one need be alarmed about that, -Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THE following argument is from the conversation of a prominent New York banker, who announces his purpose to vote for Cleveland: "I believe in free trade. It is the only thing that will kill trades unions and Knights of Labor associations. It will stop all strikes in this country and end short hours and poor work, because in a competition with England the price of labor in this country will fall so low that the workingmen must work all the time to get enough money to support his family, and he must also work ten hours a day." This is a view of the case which the Democratic managers are not pressing upon the attention of workingmen .- Boston Journal

That the Prohibition party contains sincere and honest voters is abundantly proved by the way many of them, without deserting their principles, are coming over to the Republican ranks. The latest notable convert in Ohio is Rev. E. B. Lewis, editor of the New Holland Plain Talk, and last year a member of the Prohibition State ommittee. Mr. Lewis says he is no less a be liever in the principle of the prohibition of the liquor traffic than he was a year ago, but he has become thoroughly disgusted with the gang that is steering the Prohibition ship, many of whom are Prohibitionists for revenue only. Many of the rank and file of his vicinity have followed Mr. Lewis into the Republican camp.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDITH THOMAS, the poetess, is to assist, next season, in editing St. Nicholas.

MISS HARRISON, a nicce of General Harrison. the Republican candidate, stands foremost in the ranks of pretty girls at Nantucket this sea-THERE is always a lower deep. "Ouida" re-

cently refused to have Mr. Cupningham Graham presented to her, on the ground that he is a dangerous member of society. MRS. GLADSTONE recently appeared on a spe cial day at the Irish exhibition in London, with

a white Irish lace shawl thrown over her black dress, and a couple of little grandsons clothed in fancy Irish costumes. Two Buffalo girls have bought out one of the oldest drug stores on Main street, and have taken possession. Both are qualified by long

and highly responsible business training to make

a success of the enterprise, and they have taken the course in pharmacy at the medical college. MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is now a confirmed invalid, and is a patient at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Her services during the Crimean war injured her spine, and she has never recovered from the effects thereof. This illustrious philanthropist is nearly sixty-nine

A Connecticut physician has stated his belief that fresh air, especially at night, is a necessity in the treatment of cholera infantum. And the New Haven News says that lately it has not been uncommon to see a baby carriage containing a little sufferer and wheeled by a devoted parent all night long on Fair Haven

THE certificate of election of Mr. Jonathan Chace as Senator for Rhode Island, prepared by Governor Taft and his Secretary of State, Mr. Cross, when read at Washington, was characterized by Senator Hoar as a model document of the kind, and it was voted that printed copies of it be sent to all State Governors, for their guidance in drawing up similar credentials.

GEN. LOUIS E. F. SALOMON, the fugitive President of Hayti, is six feet four inches tall, weighs 300 pounds, and is perfectly proportioned. He is of pure African blood, and his skin is almost jet black, while his hair is white with age. He is finely educated, and is noted for his charm of manner and brilliancy in con-

ALFRED C. HOBBS, of Hartford, Conn., is now seventy-six years of age. He is the man who succeeded in picking every lock placed before him at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851, and won \$1,000 offered by an English firm to any one who could pick the lock they manufactured. Mr. Hobbs became a lion, and was presented to the Duke of Wellington and Queen Victoria.

A GIRL from Philadelphia, who is an expert oarswoman, is the belle of Bar Harbor this summer, and her rowing costume is mighty taking. She wears a white pleated skirt of flannel,

with a thick white Jersey shirt reaching some inches below the belt, and ending in a thick border like a heavy rope. A white belt is worn around the waist, and a white felt alpine hat, with a white wing at the side, russet leather shoes, russet hose, and a yellow silk scarf knotted about the throat, complete the pretty

A SCIENTIFIC sharp declares that the constant jar of walking on city pavements can be largely prevented by imitating nature. "The human hee? is covered with an elastic pad. Now, as to walk barefoot would be out of the question, it is suggested that we replace the hard boot-heel with one made of elastic rubber. It would cost but a few cents a month to keep in repair, and would have the additional advantage of lessen ing the noise of hurrying feet, and preventing, to an extent, broken bones in winter."

MR. GLADSTONE is a great talker, and he who salls on him is a listener, as the grand old man monopolizes the conversation in a grand old manner. This has its compensation, as Mr. Gladstone not infrequently afterward attributes to the caller what he said bimself. Mr. Gladstone is said to have sent for a certain young nobleman very fully posted on the Eastern question. The young nobleman went and next day a friend congratulated him on the impression he had made. "Mr. Gladstone says he never met any one who knew so much about the Caucasus." Lord X laughed, "I was with him two hours and never opened my mouth."

"On Washington street," says a Boston letter, "to-day, I saw Professor Crowell, of Amherst College, making his way rapidly along through the crowd, guided by the faithful hand of his wife. It was a pitiful sight when one remembers how bright his eyes used to be, and how they would sparkle with fun. It is said, by one who is familiar with his family life in Amherst, that he has by memory all of the classics which he teaches. His wife reads over the lesson to bim before he goes to the class-room, and so perfectly does he retain what was in his mind years ago that he will remind her that at such a place he made such and such comment in a note upon a particular word in the text. He is said to be very popular with the students."

SPEAKING of Wm. E. Gladstone, a recent observer says: "There is no subject on which he will not talk. His memory is the marvel of everybody who has been his associate or acquaintance. Scarce a topic can be started on which he has not a store of facts. He takes little thought of his audience or of what may be supposed to interest them. His subject interests him, and it never occurs to him that it may not interest others. And he is quite right. In his hands whatever it be it is entertaining. He as been known to discourse to his neighbor through the greater part of a long dinner on the doctrine of copyright and international copyright. His neighbor was a beautiful woman who cared no more for copyright than for the Cherokees. She listened to him throughout with unfailing delight."

A NEW YORK newspaper reporter has discovered an old German who has spent a large part of his life and much of the money he had saved in his younger days, in perfecting numerous inventions. Among his devices are an umbrella which includes a pipe, a compass, a clock and a eigar-holder, all of which may be used whether the umberella is opened or closed, a small from wagon, drawn by one horse in which a soldier sits, and after sending his horse to the rear of the wagon opens fire on the enemy with dynamite cartridges, and a "ship reporter," a little buoy, which floats when the ship goes down and marks the exact spot. If the ship moves, the buoy, being attached to the ship by a rope, moves also and rings a bell. Then he has a lifepreserver with paddles, and arranged to hold eight days' rations.

> WE do not care for British dudes, With beards of saffron hue: We do not care for British dudes,

-New York Evening World. I'm tired to death of bread and cheese And old back number pies That Mandy left, three weeks ago, To keep me and the flies; I've tried the bakeshop and the store, But oh, where'er I roam. I shan't have nothing fit to eat,

-Springfield Union A Religious Journal's Tribute

Troy, N. Y., Observer. "We write for that large element of all parties who want good, clean, true men exalt-ed. The last time I heard General Harrison speak was when, yet a United States Senator. he addressed the annual meeting of the American Tract Society in one of the large churches of this city, and he lives as he talks. Even the rancor of party spirit can say nothing against the moral and religious character of this man. The pure, sober, Sabbath-keeping, church-going Christian citizen, the men and women of that other great army, conquering the world for truth, may send Christian salutations to this fellow-disciple and fellow-soldier. Whatever may be said of him politically in the heat of party strife, his moral and Christian character are without stain."

Growing in Popularity.

Nebraska State Journal. No mere politician, banking on a family name, could have delivered such a series speeches, sound, able and many times brilliant, as has been delivered by General Harrison. He has not contented himself with safe commonplace or glittering generality, but has plunged into the living questions of the day, and discussed them with intelligence and dignity. He has made no mistakes and for this he has been blamed the most severely by his opponents. This is the man who attracts support by his dignity of manner, yet kindly bearing toward all, and who is growing steadily in favor with thoughtful men of all parties.

An Independent Democrat. Evening Wisconsin. Toledo Democrats are exercised because Col. Reynolds, a rich Democrat of the Maumee City, let his fine sense of courtesy encroach upon his lines of party levalty by taking Gen. Ben Har-rison to Middle Bass island on his fine yacht Sigma. A committee waited on Col. Reynolds and demanded an explanation. They got it: "I wish you to understand, gentlemen, that I shall invite whom 1 --- please, and I don't

Can't Befog the Issue Now.

care whether the Democrats or Republicans like

Nebraska State Journal. From the way the Democratic speakers so far have presented their side of the tariff issue it seems an absurdity for the President to spend so much time in trying to explain his message as an earnest argument in favor of protection. Things have gone too far for the President to back water now. The damage has been done. and any attempt to take the back track will only make matters worse.

The Natural Result.

Postoffice thefts to nearly \$1,000,000 in Chica

York of \$10,000 by an unknown thief having a

Philadelphia Press.

duplicate key, which he has probably long used; the postoffice theft here; a widespread insecurity in the mails-these are all the natural, inevitable result of the clean sweep made by Pres-

ident Cleveland in the postal service. A Good Case. Omaha Republican. Judge Thurman has a good case against the national Democratic campaign committed for false pretenses, in putting him on the stump with a \$115,000,000 surplus statement, when they can't show more than one-sixth of that

amount. The Judge has had a telegram from a

friend as to the facts, and has gone home dis-Riley as a Campaigner.

Boston Advertiser. James Whitcomb Riley, the famous poet, has become for the present an enthusiastic politician. He is working hard for the election of Harrison. His pen is now busy with campaign songs, and he wears a Harrison butten and argues with his

Democratic friends.

The Democratic Banner. Omaha Republican. And now comes an exchange telling how the bandanna is made, and that owing to the peculiarity of its make it is impossible to wash it clean. The more we get to know about it the more appropriate it seems as a Democratic

Twice Before. San Francisco Chronicle. Twice in the history of this country the Dem-

ocrats attempted to get rid of a surplus, and each time they plunged the country into disaster. They are trying to repeat the experiment. Sizing Up Its Party.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.) There is more joy among the Gotham Democrats over one check for \$10,000 than over ninety and nine righteous acts performed solely to promote the public welfare.